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MAILED CIRCULATION.

W. R. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of March, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date, Copies, Date, Copies.

1, 93,610 17, 83,720

2, 82,310 18 Sunday, 88,170

3, 84,540 19, 80,710

4 Sunday, 87,690 20, 82,570

5, 82,250 21, 81,980

6, 82,610 22, 81,330

7, 82,310 23, 81,580

8, 83,430 24, 83,040

9, 82,560 25 Sunday, 87,240

10, 84,990 26, 80,690

11 Sunday, 87,730 27, 80,690

12, 81,810 28, 79,670

13, 81,620 29, 80,090

14, 81,960 30, 80,770

15, 82,710 31, 82,653

16, 81,860

Total for the month, 2,579,295

Less all copies sold in printing, left over or filed, 60,202

Net number distributed, 2,519,093

Average daily distribution, 81,257

And said W. R. Carr further says that the number of copies returned as unsold during the month of March was 1.8 per cent.

W. R. Carr.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo., My term expires April 26, 1901.

INTERCIVIC COURTESY.

Unless it shall develop that Kansas City will be unable to rebuild her Convention Hall or otherwise make adequate preparation for the Democratic National Convention to assemble on July 4, it is not in order for other cities to bid for the honor of entertaining that body.

There would certainly be a disregard of propriety in so doing, as long as Kansas City still claims the ability to fulfill her obligation to the Democratic National Committee, or until the latter shall have declared for the holding of the Democratic National Convention elsewhere. The field of competition is not yet reopened.

Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, believes that the enterprising citizens of Kansas City can easily complete a new building in time for the Democratic national gathering. Governor Stone has called a meeting of the Subcommittee on Arrangements to consider the new situation. It should be certain that if Kansas City can convince this committee of the feasibility of rebuilding Convention Hall before next Independence Day there will be no change of convention cities.

For these reasons the field should still be left open to Kansas City, visited by unexpected misfortune, but still damnable and full of pluck and energy. The case is one where intercivic courtesy must prevail.

TEMPTED AND FELL.

At the time of the triumphant termination of this country's glorious war with Spain for the liberation of Cuba there was no stronger man in public life than President McKinley.

The President was to the people the visible authority in this splendid conflict for liberty—despite the fact that he had been forced to action by Democratic pressure. The glory of the war to free a little people from the oppression of a greater was generously credited to the President during whose administration the war occurred.

Unhappily, President McKinley has destroyed the renown that was his at this time, and has surrendered to ignominious influences singularly at variance with the spirit that caused armed intervention in behalf of Cuba.

The earliest fruit of the Spanish war was a temptation of peculiar peril to the American spirit. Our victories over Spain opened up a vista of conquest, of colonial aggrandizement, of the profitable governing of weaker peoples by force, almost irresistible to sordid minds. The golden Philippines were in our grasp. Puerto Rico, hailing American sovereignty with touching joy, offered singularly rich opportunities of loot through misgovernment for the benefit of special interests. Even Cuba might be held for our greater profit—what mattered our solemn pledge for Cuban national independence?

President McKinley has been as wax in the hands of the syndicates to whose vast benefit the new doctrine of imperialism will redound. He has disposed of all the great questions brought up by the late war as the syndicates dictated. As far as lay in his power, he has forever dimmed the glory of that war. We have sinned grievously against the Puerto Ricans. We shall sin as grievously against the Filipinos. We are serving ourselves for the sin necessary to prevent the establishment of a free and independent Cuban Republic. A war of humanity has launched us on a career of inhumanity, which, two years ago, would have been pronounced

impossible to a people of our spirit and traditions.

President McKinley must answer to the American people for this astounding reversal of the American mission. He has stultified his country before the world. He has betrayed the men who responded to his call for volunteers in the war for the liberation of Cuba. It is not strange that the best and strongest men of the Republican party should now be aligned against Mr. McKinley. The President does not appeal with magnanimity to consistent Americans.

MUST BE RESPECTED.

Mayor Ziegenhain is sadly at fault in his amazing underestimate of the duty, dignity and authority attaching to the labors of a Grand Jury, and of the weight carried by the official findings of this grand inquest.

It is evident that the Mayor angrily presents the report of the February Grand Jury as the meddling of impertinent individuals, bent upon pestering him in his management of his municipal machine. This astonishing man does not seem to know that the Grand Jury is under sworn obligation to make such inquiries in the interest of the community. He is apparently ignorant that there is no more exalted body organized by law than a Grand Jury, nor one upon whom a higher duty or a greater responsibility devolves.

The Mayor is woefully ill-informed as to the claim for respect and obedience possessed by Grand Juries. It is not imperative that these bodies shall indict for legal punishment such public officials as they may find delinquent in their duty. It is a well-defined right of Grand Juries to make recommendations for the reform of evils and for the removal of delinquent public servants. And, under the law, their recommendations carry a weight possible to no other body.

The nine members of the February Grand Jury who visited Mayor Ziegenhain at the City Hall and there reaffirmed their charges against certain officials, demanding an investigation and offering to produce witnesses to substantiate their charges, were treated with shameful discourtesy. They confronted the Mayor as Grand Jurors. Their visit was in response to a letter from the Mayor complaining of the lack of proof of the charges advanced in their report. The Mayor flatly refused to consider their charges as then preferred. They both sides him. They were intermeddling pesters. He dismissed them curtly.

The Chief Executive of St. Louis must readjust his estimate of that august inquisitorial tribunal created by law for the performance of the most vital duties. He must learn to bow to the law, as all men, even a Machine Boss, are required to do if the law is to prevail in its dignity and with its due authority. The Mayor of St. Louis, powerful as he may be, is not yet in a position to flout and ignore the official finding of a Grand Jury of the State of Missouri.

TRUE TO THE GANG.

In its arduous undertaking to shield the Ziegenhain gang from possible injury or disaster at the hands of intermeddling Grand Juries, the Globe-Democrat is having so troublesome a time as almost to excite the pity of interested observers of its strenuous struggle.

The February Grand Jury has been particularly hard to manage. This body, which only persisted in severely arraigning the Ziegenhain ringsters for maladministration of municipal affairs, but also refused to condemn the Police Department for alleged shortcomings not supported by the evidence, was not even content with this display of disregard for the Globe-Democrat's feelings. Its members went to the length of visiting the Globe-Democrat's pet Mayor at the City Hall, there to repeat their charges against the gang and to insist upon corrective action based on proof of its dire necessity.

It is small wonder that the Globe-Democrat is utterly disgusted with the record made by the February Grand Jury. It is not strange that it takes up the task of holding the April Grand Jury in check—with a visage so woe-begone as to be infinitely pathetic in its significance of prolonged tribulation. It is enough to try the patience of a saint, this endless chain of Grand Juries, each harping on that same old string, the iniquities of Ziegenhainism, the faction beloved of the Globe-Democrat.

Nevertheless, there is something approaching the heroic in the spectacle presented by this astonishing gang organ. It has assumed a huge task—the defense of Ziegenhainism. It has necessarily arrayed itself against all that is good and decent and clean in municipal affairs. It must plead continually for thieves and thugs and throtters of the municipality. And it is standing up to its contract like a little man. It will be through no fault of the organ if the April Grand Jury brings harm to the gang.

WORLD'S FAIR NEEDS.

The utterances of United States Senators and Representatives on the subject of the World's Fair bill, now before Congress, show that very nearly all appreciate fully the importance of the event whose centenary is to be made memorable by a big international exposition held in St. Louis. There is a general inclination to enact any legislation "necessary to make that event a success."

Opinions may vary among the members of Congress as to the legislation needed to make the Fair properly commemorative of the Louisiana Purchase. The Louisiana Purchase territory would do all in its power to give the members of the committee which has the bill in charge a clear idea of the necessities of the case when they take their projected tour through the district most directly interested. Such personal investigation conducted on the spot is the surest method of learning the truth.

As residents of the Louisiana Purchase territory see it, the World's Fair bill under consideration embodies the needs of the movement so far as the general Government is concerned, and every effort should be made to influence the members of Congress to see the situation as residents of the Louisiana Purchase see it.

KANSAS CITY'S VOTE.

The Globe-Democrat accounts for the decisive Democratic majority in Kansas City at the municipal election this week by asserting that "the Legislature has loaded down Kansas City as well as St. Louis with a Democratic police, organized for strictly partisan purposes."

This proposition can be considered in

the cold white light of logic without bringing in the question of whether the last Legislature did right or wrong, and whether police departments are or are not partisan machines.

At elections every voter in the community has the privilege of depositing in the ballot box, free from scrutiny, a ballot containing his political preferences. Barring fraud in vote or count, which is the result embodied in the true sentiment of the community, including the sentiment of the man who takes too little interest in the election to vote. If the community disapproves a municipal policy, party or candidate, the vote will show that fact. The man who takes issue with election returns, except on the ground of force or fraud, is as illegal as the man who quarrels with the report of a Grand Jury.

Kansas City went Democratic because the people of Kansas City preferred the Democratic candidates and the Democratic policy to the Republican candidates and the Republican policy.

PHILIPPINE SUICIDES.

The long record of insanity and suicide among the American troops in the Philippines does not bear out the representations from administration sources that the climate of these islands is salubrious, and that the insurrection is so nearly suppressed that very little work remains for the American troops.

Statisticians who have considered the problem assert that the rate of suicide in the American army in the Philippines is unprecedented in army annals. From the commencement of American activity in the Philippines, May 1, 1898, to the present there have been eighty-three suicides in the American army, almost all due to insanity. Since December 1, 1899, twenty-nine officers and enlisted men have committed suicide in the Philippines, a rate of almost three a week. At present there are confined in the St. Elizabeth Hospital for the Insane, the Government asylum at Washington, 150 patients, who have gone insane in the Philippines, and each transport that brings troops back from the Philippines adds to the number. The deaths by suicide, as chronicled in General Otis's casualty reports, sometimes outnumber the deaths in action.

This frequent detraction of reason can be attributed only to an impairment of physical vigor, due to the hardships of camp or campaign, or to the fevers and ailments of the Philippine climate. These deplorable conditions do much to explain the devout exclamation which Professor David Starr Jordan credits to Governor Roosevelt of New York: "Would to God we were out of the Philippines and had them safely on our hands!"

President McKinley and the Congressmen who voted for the Puerto Rican tariff have exchanged felicitations over the passage of the measure. That is sensible. If they had waited until November the felicitations might have spoiled.

Never mind that oblique, donjon-keep, thundersack, rack and gibbet, Mr. Gaoler, Teddy Roosevelt denies that he compared President McKinley's lack-bone to that of a toy chocolate man. It was a chocolate calt.

Mayor Ziegenhain demands "written charges" before he will investigate. In the opinion of the average St. Louisan an arraignment by a Grand Jury is somewhat in the nature of written charges.

It is eminently natural that wary Washington correspondents should be reluctant to ally themselves in an official capacity with the administration's approaching effort to govern the Philippines by force.

Mayor Ziegenhain seems to regard the February Grand Jury, which was Republican in complexion, as an aggregation of pestering partisans intent upon scoring an advantage for the local Democracy.

Poor Admiral Dewey seems to be hooked for the pathetic discovery that it is mighty hard to warm up a psychological moment to the temperature necessary to a successful second serving.

If Queen Victoria's new great-grandson named Patrick can only be taught to lip his first baby gookooings with a brogue, he'll be worth his weight in gold as an Irish pacifier.

The world has a surreptitious admiration for an Artful Dodger and an Oily Gammou, but Mayor Ziegenhain's negotiations with the Grand Jury show neither art nor oil.

It is for the Democratic National Committee and Kansas City to say so, if the time has come to change the place of meeting of the next Democratic National Convention.

It wouldn't be at all strange if that burning in effigy of a German Consul by a Cape Colony mob should make Kaiser Wilhelm hot in the collar.

Whoever else has gone back on Admiral Dewey, he still retains the loyal adherence of the fathers whose sons are named George Dewey.

National Commitmentmen Drinkwater of Massachusetts has been visiting in St. Louis. Another reason why St. Louis should have a filter plant.

In being the target for an anarchist's bullet, the Prince of Wales enjoys at least one of the privileges usually restricted to royalty.

It will be a bitter draft for Lord Roberts to swallow if the Boers succeed in their daring attempt to bottle him up.

Naming the Baby.

They've named the baby Patrick, Great-grandson of the Queen. Its crest should be the shamrock. The christening gown of green. Its lullaby an Irish song. Its cradle blackberry tree. They've named the baby Patrick. Whose blood is of the royal blue. And wouldn't it be fine? If Irish love and English love should blend in the name. He'd love 'em both the same. They've named the baby Patrick. And there's a name for him.

RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS.

BRYAN DELEGATES FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Democratic Convention Pledged Its Sixty-Four Votes to the Nebraska.

DEWEY'S NAME NOT MENTIONED

Platform Declares for Puerto Rican Free Trade, Filipino Home Rule, and Bimetallism, and Opposes Imperialism.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 5.—Pennsylvania Democrats held their State Convention today as though Admiral Dewey never had made the announcement that he was a candidate for President. Not a voice was raised against the renomination of Mr. Bryan, whose name was cheered to the echo.

The sixty-four delegates to the National Convention in Kansas City were instructed to support W. J. Bryan for President. They are bound by the unit rule, and cannot change to any other presidential aspirant unless he is so endorsed by a majority of the delegates.

The most enthusiastic period of the convention was when the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions read the plank expressing sympathy for the Boers in their resistance of the British army in South Africa. The sentiment evoked spontaneous applause from the delegates.

Candidates and Delegates.

Except for a slight breeze over the contest for Dauphin, Luzerne and Philadelphia, the convention was a quiet and harmonious gathering. The Committee on Resolutions reported in favor of the situation of the delegates to the National Convention. The following ticket was adopted: Auditor-General P. Gray, Chief of Census Bureau, N. M. Edwards of Williamsport.

The following delegates were named: Senator-Large, General A. H. Griffith of Somerset, Ohio; Governor of Erie, Francis Shank Brown of Philadelphia; Andrew Hall of Harrisburg.

The platform begins with a demand for a careful and thorough revision of the tariff and declares in favor of such duties only as are necessary for the protection of American industries. It demands the enactment of a law making it obligatory upon the Secretary of the Treasury to place on the free list every article of raw material and manufactured product now or hereafter imported by any trust, monopoly or combination of capital in the nature of trusts, intended to control manufactures, or to restrict the free trade of the country, or to create artificial barriers to the free importation, condition and operation under appropriate regulations.

Imperialism Opposed.

"Faithful enforcement of the anti-trust act of 1890 is demanded and opposition to the extension of the tariff to the Philippines is announced. Home rule for the Philippines, under the protection of the United States, is favored. A plain mandate that the army be withdrawn from Cuba and that Congress observe the pledge made to that effect."

"We demand for the people of Puerto Rico the right of freely importing and exporting to and from the island of Puerto Rico, and to the United States, to be determined by the act of Congress. We demand the President to depart from that which has been the policy of the United States, and to support the independence of the island of Puerto Rico."

"We deplore the subservience of the present administration to the interests of the United States, and we demand that the President be impeached and that the President be impeached."

"We declare in favor of the people of the United States, and we demand that the President be impeached and that the President be impeached."

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GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA, NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BOER ARMIES.

ANY ONE CAN GET A DRINK IN MAINE.

House Debate on Far-Off Hawaii Brings Out This Interesting Information.

WHITE-MAN RULE PROVIDED.

Republicans Say It Must Be in Hawaii, Though They Express a Contrary Opinion Regarding the Southern States.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The House did not flinch at the bill to provide territorial government for Hawaii today. When the hour fixed for taking a vote, 4 o'clock, arrived, less than half the bill had been covered, and so many amendments remained that it was agreed to continue the consideration of the bill until the five-minute rule until it was finished. Several important amendments were reported, and among them the following: To nullify all labor contracts in the islands; to extend the alien contract labor laws to the islands; to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in saloons; to limit the land holdings of corporations to 1,000 acres; and to substitute for the House provision relating to the appointment of judges and other officers of the islands, the Senate provision. The House provision looked the appointing power in the Governor; the Senate placed it in the President.

As to the Constitution.

When the House resumed consideration of the Hawaiian bill for amendment under the five-minute rule, Mr. De Armon of Missouri moved to strike from section 3, extending the Constitution and all laws of the United States locally applicable to the islands, the words, "the Constitution and."

The amendment was in line with Mr. De Armon's speech of Tuesday, in which he argued that the Constitution already extended over the islands, and that, if it did not, Congress was powerless to project it there.

Mr. Knox opposed the amendment, which, he said, raised the whole question as to the extension of the Constitution upon which the House was divided. The amendment was lost.

Mr. McRae of Arkansas unsuccessfully moved to strike from the provision in the same section providing that the acts of Territorial Legislatures should be submitted to Congress, and limiting the amount of property held by religious and charitable institutions exempt from taxation to \$50,000. The debate upon this motion drifted into a discussion of the large holdings of lands in Hawaii by corporations and the general necessity of discouraging large holdings.

Liquor in Maine.

Mr. Gillett of Massachusetts offered an amendment to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in saloons in Hawaii. The amendment would not prohibit the sale of liquor in hotels, he said, but it would prevent the sale in the saloons where men gathered.

Mr. Knox opposed the amendment. He thought the subject should be left to the Legislatures of the islands.

Mr. Fitzgerald took the same position. He said that the subject was a local one. Public opinion did not sustain prohibition. The prohibition law was a dead letter in Maine, he said.

Mr. Littlefield of Maine challenged Mr. Fitzgerald to place his finger on a spot or place where liquor was sold openly in Maine. Mr. Fitzgerald said it was sold everywhere, and finally compelled Mr. Littlefield to admit that it could be "procured" at almost any place. Proceeding, Mr. Littlefield said it was the policy of the civilized world to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors among uncivilized peoples. If the Anglo-Saxon race was in control he would not favor the amendment, but as it was not, he thought the amendment should be adopted.

Mr. Finley of South Carolina said there were physiological reasons why it would be well to prohibit the sale of liquor in the islands. Mr. Berry of Kentucky opposed the amendment on the ground that it was the universal experience that the more stringent the liquor laws the worse the liquor and the more it was drunk. The amendment was adopted, to limit the holdings of real estate by a single corporation to 1,000 acres, the proviso not, however, to interfere with existing holdings.

Negroes at the Polls.

Mr. Pugh of Kentucky moved to strike from the bill the provision requiring that voters should be able to speak, read and write the English or Hawaiian language. It was lost.

Mr. Underwood of Alabama taunted the Republicans with their inconsistency in recognizing the necessity of white-man rule in Hawaii in the pending bill, while denouncing at every opportunity the election laws of the Southern States which were designed to prevent the participation in elections of the ignorant and worthless.

On motion of Mr. Shafroth of Colorado the Senate provision lodging the appointment of judges and other officers in the President instead of the Governor was substituted for the House provision. Without finishing the bill the House at 5:30 p. m. adjourned.

Captain W. H. Morrow.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Louisiana, Mo., April 5.—Captain W. H. Morrow of Northeast Missouri died at his home here this morning, after an illness of several weeks. He was about 62 years of age and had been a citizen of Pike County since the war. He was a Captain of a Virginia company in the Confederate army, and was wounded several times, carrying a bullet to his grave. He leaves a wife and a son, W. H. Morrow, and an only daughter, Mrs. John A. Sydney of Hannibal.

FEATURES OF THE ARTISTS' GUILD SPRING EXHIBITION.

The spring exhibition of the St. Louis Artists' Guild will be held at the light house, No. 120 Locust street, next Monday and Tuesday, with a private view for members and their friends on Saturday evening of this week, for which numbers of cards have been issued.

The exhibition is somewhat larger than in former seasons. One attractive feature of the display is the number of canvases depicting scenes in and about the city. The committee and on Thursday evening and have hung nearly all pictures prepared for exhibition.

Gustav Wolf shows several canvases. A Dutch woman feeding fowls in a pasture, with brilliant sunlight on the greens of the foreground, is one of his best. Two autumn views, one of hills and the other of a river, are also fine. He has a number of other views of the city, and a view of the river at twilight on the Clayton road near town, a view up the Mississippi on an autumn afternoon, and an old sketch of the river at night with a tower at night, with a reflection of the tower in the river water.

W. H. Wierstedt exhibits a series of five water colors. He was about 25 years of age, and was a member of the Guild. One called "Twilight" shows excellent handling of the light and shade. The water colors of the light and shade of the water, and a view of the river at twilight on the Clayton road near town, a view up the Mississippi on an autumn afternoon, and an old sketch of the river at night with a tower at night, with a reflection of the tower in the river water.

E. W. Campbell presents a group of water colors, all of scenes about St. Louis. "A Country Road" is a bit near Clayton; "The Pond" is the "Parting Day," with good sunset tints, and a "Quiet Afternoon" showing a scene near Lockland, are all his pictures. F. L. Stoddard has several water colors, "Twilight," a girl gathering pond lilies in the foreground, a summer shower, excellent in its coloring. "On the Mississippi" was painted near Louisiana, Mo., when the river was full of floating ice. The gray and blue tones of this picture are noteworthy. A study of a girl, backgrounded with plum trees full of red fruit and a bit of landscape in the extreme background, showing a glimpse of the river and wooded banks, make this a very decorative painting.

A view under the Eads bridge, with a steam saw at the right, is by F. O. Skyles, who also shows an "Autumn Afternoon" a slope of hills, and another autumn scene, with deep shadowy trees in full purple behind and more brilliant coloring of green and yellow in the foreground. Holmes Smith shows one of two dainty little water colors that are original in their sketchiness. He calls one "A New England Japanese."

C. P. Davis has a view of the sea marshes near Gloucester, Mass., that he calls "The Sea," with a sky effect